FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1843. [NO. 1351.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NEW GOODS.

S. & R. S. CAIN

HAVE just received from the North a superior assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of Muslins, plain, Jaconet, and figured; Irish Linens and Linen Lawns, Diapers, Calico prints, a various and beautiful assortment, Ginghams, printed Lawns, Merino and fancy Cassimeres, blue, green and brown Drill, Gambroons, Bombazines, colored Crapes, fine Handkerchiefs, ladies and gentlemen's Gloves, gentlemen's Vesting, Hose, Ladies and gentlemen's Hose, grass and slate Linens, Linen drillings, together with a general assortment of superior articles for ladies and gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear.

Summer Hats, Bonnets, &c., for ladies and gentlemen, and misses. Palm leaf Hoods; ladies and misses straw, shred Silk, Florence, Lawn and open worked willow Bonnets; gentlemen's palm leaf, colored, leghorn Hats, single and double rims; Umbrellas, artificials, silk scarfs, Satin and Bombazine Summer Stocks, ladies Fillet mitts, colored; ribbons of all colors, thread and bobbinet edging, &c. &c.

SHOES.—A general assortment of ladies, gentlemen's and children's Shoes, among which are, gentlemen's Seal skin Boots, gentlemen's seal skin pumps, and low quartered shoes, ladies checked and laced gambroon slippers, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

A large assortment of family groceries, consisting of coffee, and brown sugar, powder and shot, lead, ginger, pepper, spice, madder, spanish brown, copperas, bar soap, scotch snuff, nutmegs, epsom salts, alum, salt petre, brimstone, London mustard, wrapping and writing paper, &c. &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Knives and forks, gentlemen's pocket knives, very fine, shoe knives, sheep shears, Collins', Simmons', King's, and Turpentine axes, trace chains, spades, shovels, grass and scythe blades, shovels and tongs, looking glasses, shaving soap, tea waiters, shoe and saddle tacks, iron, Britannia tea and table spoons, nails, brass cut handsaw files, cotton cards, smoothing irons, bed cords and plough lines, coffee mills, weeding hoes, &c. &c. &c.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.—Liverpool tea sets, plates, dishes, bowls, turrens, &c., and common do., glass preserve jars, tumblers and wines; two sets very neat China ware.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—Castor oil, sweet do., opodeldoc, seidlitz powders, borax, essences of various kinds Brandreth pills, Macassar oil, cologne, gum camphor.

☞ Our country and town friends and traders will please call at our old stand East Corner Market Square, before purchasing elsewhere.

S. & R. S. CAIN.

April 15 1843. 50 2w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Charlotte, N. C., on the 7th ultimo, a Negro Man named NAPOLEON. Said boy is a very bright mulatto, about 25 years old, bears a down cast suspicious countenance, and has straight black hair.—He is a Shoemaker by trade, has his shoemaker's tools with him, and is very fond of spirits. He wore, when he left, a smooth oil-cloth cap, blue broadcloth coat, drab cloth pantaloons and boots. He will no doubt try to pass as a free white man, and journeyman shoemaker, and possibly is endeavoring to make his way to a non-slaveholding State. Napoleon was formerly owned by Col. John H. Wheeler, and was purchased by him in Virginia, or in the Eastern part of this State.

I will give a reward of Fifteen Dollars for the apprehension of Napoleon, if taken in this County and delivered to me, or Twenty-five Dollars, if taken up out of this County and confined in jail so that I get him again.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., April 4, 1843. 50-3w

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 14, 1843. 50tf

PAINT OIL,

FOR sale at retail or by the barrel, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 19, 1843. 50 3w

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RAVENSCROFT GROVE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this School will commence on the first day of June, and will continue five months, or till the 31st of October. A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested.

Application for the admission of new Pupils, should be made to the Rector, as early as is convenient.

TERMS.—For Board, with every incidental expense, and Tuition in English, one hundred dollars per Session, payable in advance.

For Tuition in French, $12 50 per Session.

For Tuition in Music, on the Piano or Guitar, $25 00 per Session, with $3 00 for the use of the Instrument.

For Tuition on the Harp, $30 00 per Session, with $10 00 for the use of Instrument.

April 10, 1843. 50-6w

50 CASKS FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

March 22, 1843. 46-tf

PRIME St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, Java and Laguira Coffee, and prime Porto Rico Molasses, for family use, for sale at retail by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 5, 1843. 48-tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his customers, both from the town and counties round, to his assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHES,

Consisting of Coats, Pants, and Vests, all of his own manufacture, which for style and workmanship cannot be surpassed by any Northern City. All of which he is determined to sell at a small advance for Cash. Persons wishing to furnish themselves, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Having received his *Spring and Summer Report of Fashions* from New York, he will be happy to wait on all who may want Clothing cut or made, at his usual low prices. All Work warranted as to fit and workmanship.

HENRY BAKER, Hay Street,
1 door East from the Store of H. & E. J. Lilly.

April 11, 1843. 49-4w

Rec'd per Steamer Fayetteville,

55 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Whittemore's best Cotton Cards.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 10, 1843. 49-tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

THE MAMMOTH SCHEME!

$60,000! $30,000! $15,000! 10,000!
SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class M for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 27, 1843.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 grand capital of	$60 000	4 Prizes of	$2.000
1 Prize of	30 000	5 ditto	1 750
1 ditto	15.000	10 ditto	1,500
1 ditto	10,000	10 ditto	1,250
1 ditto	8,000	50 ditto	1,000
1 ditto	7 000	50 ditto	500
1 ditto	6,000	50 ditto	400
1 ditto	5.000	100 ditto	300
1 ditto	4.000	100 ditto	250
1 ditto	2.500	170 ditto	200
1 ditto	2 311		

Besides Prizes of $150—$100—$80—$70—$60—$50—$40—$25—$20—$15—$12—$10.

78 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50

Certificates of Packages of	26 Whole Tickets			$270 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	135 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	67 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth	do	33 75

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

April 8, 1843. 49-td-pd

☞ An account of each Drawing will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order Tickets from us.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniac; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.

March 18, 1843. 47tf

Just Receiving by Steamer Cotton Plant,

100 BOXES Tin Plate, ¾ x. from one of the best manufactories in England, a superior article.

40 boxes Tin Plate, (extra sizes.) x, xx, xxx,
2 000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted sizes, No. 1 to 21,
50 bundles Russia, American, & English Sheet Iron,
20 bundles Hoop Iron, assorted, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
1,800 lbs. Sheet and Bar Copper and Copper Bottoms,
2,400 lbs. Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, & Lead Pipe, assorted.

—ALSO—

Tinners' Tools and Machines; Tin Plates; Brass Wove Wire, for milk strainers; Iron and Tinned Rivets; Kettle and Bucket Ears; Sauce Pan Handles; Scale Beams; Jack Chain Iron; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights; Brass Cocks, &c. &c. Together with every article in the above line, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

January 31, 1843. 39-3m

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

The Rockfish Company offer a

superior style of 4-4 SHEETING, wholesale, at 6½ cents, ninety days.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres't.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1843. 42tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1843.

Louisa Louden vs. James Louden.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Louden, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, for 3 months, notifying him to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in August next, and answer, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, &c. &c.

[45] C. W. WOOLEY, C. S. C.

KELVIN FOR SALE.

THIS well known and valuable LOT, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Pittsborough, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Possession can be had immediately, the Subscriber having removed to his Plantation a few miles distant. The Lot contains full 11 acres, with a fine grove, and large and well cultivated garden, which will be planted and ready for an occupant, a gardener being left in care of the premises. There are a number of young fruit trees that bore last season, a well of excellent water near the house, and a beautiful and *never failing* rivulet running quite across one side of the lot, and within it. The dwelling house and out buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of a large family, and well situated for the establishment of a female school or private boarding house. The situation commands a fine view of the village and adjacent country, and is within a short walk of the male academy, which is now in a flourishing condition, with every prospect of increasing prosperity.

Henry A. London, Esq., P. M., who resides near the premises, will give any further information that may be desired by letter or otherwise.

W. H. HARDIN.

Rock Rest, April 3, 1843. 48tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842. 31tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to him by Arch'd Cameron, deceased, will offer for sale, on Wednesday of Cumberland Superior Court, (if not disposed of before at private sale,) two Tracts of

VALUABLE LAND,

Lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, near the Bluff Meeting House, containing 1000 acres, more or less.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please make application to the Subscriber, or to James Cameron, who resides on a part of the Land. It will be disposed of in tracts to suit purchasers. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ARCH'D McLERAN, *Trustee.*

March 30, 1843. 48-ts

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

February 2, 1843. 40tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.

March 21, 1843. 46-tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

Hugh Brown and wife, and others, vs. Caroline Black, Duncan Black, and others, heirs at law of Angus Black, deceased.

PETITION TO DIVIDE LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan Black, a Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Duncan Black to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

SHADRACH HOWELL, *Clerk.*

Issued April 1, 1843. 48-6w

TO THE WORLD!!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power! No, we cannot: the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it through out the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered—and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Honor Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New York:

NEW YORK, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory, ever constant in the task, brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity, and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg, accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement, for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation, I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Duane st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
Corner of Church and Leonard sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
Corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC L. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1842.

MESSRS. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned, down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost hopeless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

MESSRS. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease continued to grow worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense.—Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case, will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

EDWARD J. HALE, Agent, by special appointment for the Proprietors, for Fayetteville and vicinity. B. Oates, Charlotte, N. C: Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C: Haviland, Risby & Co., Augusta, Geo.: Mosely & Co., Mobile, Ala.

February 10, 1842. 41-comly

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.

February 18, 1843. 42tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

LEGITIMATE SATIRE.

As a broad satire on useless legislation and absurd attempts on the part of a Legislature to bring all creation within its control, we have never seen any thing better than the subjoined draught of a Bill which was introduced into the Legislature of the State of Maine on the last day of its late session, when all other mundane affairs had been disposed of. It was twice read and committed—to the fire.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

An act to define the length of Comets' Tails, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives as follows:* From and after the first day of April next no comet shall be allowed to come within our planetary system with a tail of greater length than one million of miles, except in the Congressional district of Lincoln and Oxford, in which case it may extend north westerly and southeasterly in a crooked direction, to the utmost limits of said district.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That, for every violation of the provisions of this act, a fine shall be paid to the country by the inhabitants thereof, of not less than five thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the chief justice of the town court where the offence may be committed, payable within thirty days after conviction in gold, silver, or moonshine.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That, for aiding or abetting any violation of this act, the private property of the inhabitants of said comet, and of all other persons within the range of its orbit, shall be holden "*through all coming times.*"

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it may and shall be lawful for the democratic candidates for Congress (not exceeding twenty-three in any one district) to ride on said comet, or the tail thereof, without charge, for the purpose of effecting their own elections.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act relating to comets shall be held to apply to all other vagrants and vagabonds, including phrenologists, animal magnetizers, jugglers, locomotives, pedlars, nightwalkers, Millerites, Mormons, and all other persons going about from town to town switching tails of extraordinary length.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That this law shall take effect from and after the first day of April next, any law passed by Congress, or any veto of Captain Tyler, or any forcible resistance of Thomas W. Dorr to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person, before the twenty-second day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-four, shall illuminate the people of this State with northern lights on the subject of *banks* and *banking*, or defeat the treaty of Washington, or make the State liable for seizing plundered timber, he shall be exempted from the penalties of this act, and shall be allowed the privilege of riding free of expense, beyond the reach of daylight, upon the tail of any comet he may choose to ride.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force until the Legislature of Maine shall have recaptured the Californias, effected a treaty with the Celestial Empire of China, reformed the South Sea cannibals, instructed the inhabitants of Nova Zembla in the science of democracy, regulated the affairs of all other nations, Rhode Island included, paid General Jackson's fine, rejected the distribution money, executed summary vengeance upon all banks and banking, abolished all justice and equity in the State, converted all men into lawyers, substituted bar-rooms for bar-rules, and equalized the population and property of the State.

Canine Fidelity.—A most touching incident of canine fidelity occurred lately in this city, which we intended to record at the time, but which, in the multitude of other duties, escaped our recollection. We received it from the physician of the family, and its authenticity in all the particulars is beyond question. A bright and interesting child, some four years old, the son of a merchant of this city, was much attached to a fine Newfoundland dog, about a year younger than himself, and the attachment was fully reciprocated. They were constant companions, and the little fellow was scarce ever without his shaggy playfellow.

The boy was taken sick, and the dog watched by his bed with a solicitude that was most affecting.

He was almost constantly in the room, and when the physician made his daily calls he would look from him to the child with an expression that could not be mistaken, and which plainly showed that he understood both the object of the visit and the danger of his little master. The child died. The dog never tasted food afterward; he refused every attention and every attempt to console him, and in three days he died. Kind hands laid the noble brute by the side of the boy he loved so well, and tears of genuine sorrow moistened the turf that covered his noble heart. Who shall say that the spirit which animated such affection died with the body which vainly strove to confine it?—*Providence Journal.*

Marriage.—Marriage is a mystery.—Marriage is a lottery. Marriage is "very like a whale," and very likely to introduce you among a "sea of troubles." A respected contemporary observes that marriage "is like a silk purse—most agreeable to hear when there is plenty of money in it. Marriage is like a mouse trap—once get in, and you are caught, without the least prospect of recovering your liberty. Marriage is like a "rose-tree in full bearing"—how attractive are its flowers! but the bright leaves fall after a season, and the thorns alone remain. Marriage among fools is like a boiled calf's head without the accompaniment of brains. Marriage is like a roast leg of mutton on Sunday—served up cold on Monday—ditto with pickles on Tuesday—and hashed up on Wednesday. In short, marriage is a mixture, and you can hardly taste the sweets without imbibing some portion of the sour.

Pleasure.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH,

AT LEXINGTON, (Ky.)

The Lexington Intelligencer publishes a short abstract of the speech of Mr. Clay at Lexington, (Ky.) on the 10th instant, which we copy. The speech having been delivered entirely extempore, no full report of it can be given. It must have been, according to all accounts, one of the most effective and eloquent speeches ever delivered by the great Kentuckian. The assemblage on the occasion of the address was one of the largest which has ever gathered in the Court-yard of Lexington, the people having been drawn from far and near by the desire of hearing the speech.

FROM THE LEXINGTON (KY.) INTELLIGENCER.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

We had hoped that the speech of our distinguished fellow-citizen, delivered on Monday last, would have been written out for the press. We have been disappointed, however, in this, and must content ourself, and our readers must be satisfied with the imperfect sketch we shall be able to present from recollection.

The Administration—the Bank—Tariff—Distribution—limitation of Executive power, and the Bankrupt law, were the topics upon which he dwelt. He spoke of the open bribery and corruption now practised, and more shamelessly avowed by the administration in the distribution of the patronage of the Government, with the acknowledged and boasted purpose of securing to the support of the Administration one of the great parties of the country. Mr. Tyler had tried one, and found it clad in the armor of truth and justice—true to itself and the country—impregnable to all assaults, either upon its virtue or its patriotism—neither to be awed by the frowns, nor seduced by the promises of power. Foiled in this, he was now exerting all the vast patronage of his office to buy up the Democratic party to his support. Mr. Clay thought that, however unprincipled leaders might be disposed to bargain and barter away their principles for the sake of office, the great mass of the party would scorn the efforts made to bribe them. He said: "that he had no hesitation to express his opinion, as an humble and private citizen, that no man, who had any feelings of self-respect or honor or patriotism, could *take or hold* any office, the tenure of which depended on the President's will, subject to the degrading and disgraceful conditions which were imposed upon its possession; and that it would be the bounden duty of the next President elected, be he Whig or Democrat, to purify the public service by promptly discarding all such contaminated incumbents. He hoped there were many, he knew there were some, now in office, who disdained to submit to any such disgraceful conditions, and they ought, and he doubted not, would receive just and full consideration, and be judged according to their capacity, honesty and fidelity to their country."

In connection with this subject of Government patronage, Mr. Clay took occasion to speak of the fact, that, for the past fifteen years, the Whigs had been almost entirely excluded from all participation in the honors and emoluments of office. He said, "that, in his opinion, if a Whig President should be elected, it would be his imperative duty to do ample justice, in the administration of the public patronage, to the great Whig party of the country—what he verily believed for years had embraced a majority of the people of the United States. That party, for upwards of fourteen years past, with the exception of one month, had been systematically proscribed and excluded from all public employments. Not only from original appointments, but, when they held office, they have been hurled out to make way, often for unworthy persons, of opposite politics. And so far is Mr. Tyler now pursuing this practice that he is dismissing men whom he put in, not only without charge, without fault, without any species of trial, but with a full knowledge that the duties of their offices have been diligently, honestly and faithfully executed, and putting back in their places men whom he had himself dismissed! Every consideration of equality, of equity and of justice demands, said Mr. Clay, that the most full and complete reparation of the injuries done to the Whig party should be hereafter made. Nor would that be proscription. It would be the severest rebuke of proscription. On the contrary, to continue in office men who had been put there by the dismission of other and better men, for political reasons, would be to sanction, consummate and perpetuate proscription. But if it could be regarded as proscription, who is to be justly reproached with beginning proscription in this country?"

"No man felt more profoundly than he did the evils which were likely to grow out of struggles for the prize of Government, with the distribution of all its honors and offices exclusively confined to the successful party. He doubted whether our system could long endure the consequences of such struggles. But he hoped that a remedy would be hereafter found, either in the amendment of the Constitution or the Law, to guard against these evils."

Mr. Clay entered at some length into the history of the efforts of the Whigs, during the Extra Session, to restore the currency of the country in the establishment of a National Bank. There is one circumstance connected with that history that has been generally less understood, and more grossly misrepresented than any other. We refer to the 16th section of the second Bank Bill—its character and the cause of its adoption. This was explained by Mr. Clay in a clear, lucid and entirely satisfactory manner. The section itself reads thus:

"And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposite in any territory or district of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established the said offices shall not be removed or withdrawn by the said directors prior to the expiration of the charter, without the previous assent of Congress: Provided, in respect to any State which shall not at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual Legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, the assent of the said State shall thereafter be presumed; and provided, nevertheless, that *when it shall become necessary and proper* for carrying into execution any of the powers granted in the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment whereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

The question of the assent of the States, Mr. Clay argued, was one of expediency alone, and did not involve the constitutional power of Congress to establish a Bank.—That power was claimed and exercised in the establishment of the Bank—the privilege of branching was a matter entirely distinct, and might be conferred, subject to any restrictions, upon the Directors, Congress might see fit to impose, and those restrictions could not, by any fair construction, be understood as a concession on the part of Congress, or an abandonment of its constitutional power. But the last clause of the section, Mr. C. affirmed, rendered the matter beyond all dispute, that Congress, so far from yielding, or even seeming to yield, its constitutional power to establish branches in the several States, expressly asserted the power to exist and declared its intention to exercise it whenever it might become, in the words of the Constitution, "necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted to Congress" by that instrument.

The charter, in this form, was not such as he himself, or the mass of the Whigs, would have preferred, but they regarded it as a question of expediency, and not as a matter of principle, and as the bill could only be passed by retaining this feature, the great body of the Whigs were willing to yield this minor consideration for the sake of securing the passage of the bill and furnishing to the country a sound and uniform currency.

Upon the question of the Tariff, and the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, Mr. C. conclusively showed that the Whigs in Congress had done every thing that could be expected of them. They had succeeded in passing a Tariff which, while it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the Government, at the same time furnishes adequate incidental protection of American Industry. The Whigs had been censured for the clause which was attached to the Distribution Bill as originally passed, providing that whenever the rate of duties should exceed 20 per cent. the distribution should be suspended. In this way only could the Bill have passed at that time, and believing that, in the adjustment of the Tariff, it would not be necessary to exceed that rate, or that if it should, the postponing clause might be afterwards repealed, the Whigs, rather than lose the Bill entirely, gave a reluctant consent to its introduction. At the next session that clause was repealed, and the Distribution law stripped of all clogs or impediments, which would prevent its free and full exercise, but Mr. Tyler interposed his veto and thwarted Congress in this measure.

The rapid and alarming increase of executive power, and the means proposed for restricting it, were ably and eloquently treated of, and a conviction of the necessity of a limitation of the veto power, we believe, was fastened upon every unprejudiced mind. A more finished, conclusive, irresistible argument upon any subject we have never listened to.

In conclusion, Mr. Clay made an eloquent appeal to the Whigs to stand firm in defence of their principles, and declared his sincere and unwavering confidence in the success of those principles in the approaching contest. And as that patriot voice, which has lost none of its rich fullness and sweet melody—and that has so often rallied the drooping spirits of his desponding comrades, and nerved their arms to deeds of daring valor—fell upon the ear, it sent a thrill of joy and hope through every breast, and awakened in each heart new hopes and new resolves for the future. Each Whig buckled on his armor closer and felt his strength re-invigorated, and his confidence in the justice and success of the cause in which he battled, greatly increased. May the same spirit animate our friends every where, and may continued, uninterrupted health and happiness be vouchsafed to the gallant chief, upon whom the hopes of the Whigs of America are now centred, until the consummation of that victory, which will assuredly crown the efforts of the Whig party in 1844.

The Dayton Postmaster.—Jas. Brooks has lately been appointed postmaster at Dayton, (O.) With this the people are very much dissatisfied. A mass meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, was held at the court-house, who resolved that Brooks's standing was such in that community as should have prevented his appointment, and should forbid his continuance in office. Brooks published an address to the people, giving a history of himself, and of his having left Pennsylvania under a threat of prosecution for passing counterfeit money, which he denies having passed, and which as he has since learned, was not counterfeit. He blusteringly declares that no man shall repeat the slanders against him "and go unwhipt of justice." In the face of this, the electors took a vote upon his continuance, at the township polls on Monday week. The result was 50 in favor, and 531 against him! The Whig paper at Dayton intimates that this Administration postmaster walks the streets with pistols to terrify people into a good opinion of him.

Boston Atlas.

Mr. Van Buren and the one Term Principle.—The Washington Spectator, a Calhoun paper, publishes the following extract from a letter from Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, dated March 6th, 1841. *Tempora mutantur, et nos, &c.*

"No one can expect, or should desire to be always in office under a Government and institutions like ours, and I have enjoyed that privilege long enough to satisfy my utmost ambition."

Artesian Wells.—These are so called from *Artois*, in France, where they were first used. They are deep, slender *bores* in the earth, descending hundreds of feet, until they reach some vein of water, which commenced in some higher place than the well's mouth. Of course, this water, tending to seek the level of its source, riseg, and runs out at the top of the bore—sometimes in a decided jet. Such a well was finished a few months ago, at Eutaw, in Greene county, Alabama, 224 feet deep, and yielding a large supply of good water.

Southern Lit. Messenger.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

We publish the following from the Philadelphia *National Forum*, with the single remark that we know the "circular" has been sent to other persons holding office under the Government, besides Post Masters:

Non-interference of Office holders.—The old Van Buren system of taxing office holders to support the party has been revived by John Tyler, and his Court Journal. The U. S. Gazette of yesterday contained a letter from Washington which said:—"The editor of the Madisonian has issued a circular to the Post Masters supposed of the true faith, marked confidential, in which, after a long preface about the virtues of the administration, and the expenses *he* has incurred to sustain it, he asks the Post Master to procure, if possible, —— number of subscribers to the Madisonian. The blank in the circular I saw, was filled up with "ten semi-weekly" subscribers at $5 a year. In a postscript, the editor tells the Post Master that if he feels confident of his ability to procure the subscribers, it would be a great favor for him to *advance the money* by return of mail. This, you see, is but a tax levied on the poor office holders, who are expected to make this contribution at once to *the cause*. The matter about subscribers is pretty much all gammon. The faithful will be, in this way, tried by the best of tests—willingness to pay to keep office."

There is no mistaking Loco-Focoism wherever it is exhibited. Though it always adapts its cloak to the climate, and wears whatever garment is most in fashion, its deformity is still the same, and defies the utmost power of concealment. It is ultra-Tariff in Connecticut and ultra Free Trade in this city: yet its spirit in both places is alike radical, destructive and dishonest. So in Albany—where the Loco-Foco majority in the late Common Council signalized their exit by an excess of meanness, of which no other party could by any possibility have been guilty. The majority learned on Wednesday that they had lost their places, which were to be filled for the next year by Whigs;—the first thing they did, therefore, was to cut down the salaries of members *for the future*, leaving untouched those which they have all along been receiving. Their next exploit was to lease the South Ferry *for three years* to two Loco-Focos, at $1500—when they had offers from responsible men of $2000, $2500 and $3000 for the same lease, thus robbing the city treasury of $1500 per annum for the sake of pensioning two of their own men. The next push was too clearly an outrage even for Loco-Foco audacity. It was a proposal that the demands of an Alderman, Downing, who has made himself somewhat celebrated by his dexterous achievements in the Soup Department, should be paid without examination but barely *upon his own certificate!* The climax was voted capped already, and the Alderman was forced to submit his accounts to the Auditors as prescribed by law. How he will fare in their hands remains to be seen.—*New York Tribune.*

The Tennessee Locofocos.—The Nashville Whig says: "Mr. Moses Singleton, of Davidson county, accepts the nomination for Governor made by 'a majority of the Tyler men of Williamson,' and is out in the Franklin Review with an address to the people. He is a Tyler democrat of the first water. This is a sad breach in the party for Gov. Polk, who is already hedged around with innumerable difficulties."

Sale of Pennsylvania Internal Improvements.—We learn from the Harrisburg Intelligencer that the bill for the sale of the main line of the public improvements—that is, the Columbia Railroad and the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to Pittsburg—was passed by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Monday, (having previously passed the Senate,) and is now in the hands of the Governor for his signature. The price fixed in the bill for the sale of the works is sixteen millions of dollars, thirteen millions to be paid before the ratification of the sale.

Mr. Walsh, the Paris Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writes,—

"It would be difficult for me to express the pleasure with which I first looked at, and then immediately went through, the beautiful duodecimo of Mrs. Sigourney—her "*Pleasant Memoirs of Pleasant Lands.*" The typographical execution is matter of pride; both prose and verse resemble honey of roses—delicacy, sweetness; the kindest extract of the best of objects and purest of sentiments. I see that several of the British reviewers have signalized its distinguishing merits, and placed the American lady of Christian heart and fluent vein on a level with any poetess of the era. In the first number of the Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review (quite substantial) there is an ill-natured notice of American bards in general, but an exception or qualification in favor of Mrs. Sigourney. Nothing could be more graphical than her easy short metrical account of her presentation at the court of Louis Philippe. I am informed by our Charge d' Affaires that a copy of this jewel of a volume was received most graciously by the Queen, and has been retributed, as far as such effusions may be, with a Royal letter and other token of acknowledgment.

Charity Begins at Home.—This time honored maxim is well illustrated by the following anecdote, which, if not altogether new, will bear frequent repetition:

"The celebrated John Randolph, on a visit to a female friend, found her seamstresses, making up a quantity of clothing. "What work have you on hand?". "O, sir, I am preparing this clothing to send to the poor Greeks." On taking leave, at the steps of the mansion, he saw some of her servants in need of the very clothing which their tender hearted mistress was sending abroad. He exclaimed, "Madam, *the Greeks are at your door.*"

A Strong Temperance Argument.—Professor Silliman is reported to have stated, during a recent lecture in Boston, that in the course of a few years it would be as common to see persons *one hundred years of age*, as it is now to see those of seventy-five; and this probable result in favor of long life he attributes to the temperance movements of the present day.

Manufactures at Cincinnati.—The following table shows the number of persons employed in various branches of manufactures in Cincinnati, and the annual value of their productions, from an estimate made for the year 1841. The population of the city is only about 60,000:

Manufactures.	*Workmen.*	*An. Value.*
In wood	1,557	$2.222.857
Iron	1,250	1.728.549
Other metal	461	658,040
Leather	888	1.068.700
Hair, bristles, &c.	198	366.400
Cotton, wool, linen, and hemp	359	411.190
Drugs, paints, chemicals	114	458.250
Brick, stone, and earthenware	301	238.300
Paper	512	669 600
Provisions	1,567	5.269 627
Science and the fine arts	139	179.100
Buildings	1.568	953 267
Miscellaneous	1,733	3.208 790
Total	10,647	$17,442,676

Lard Oil and Star Candles.—The manufacture of lard oil and the various uses to which it is applied, has recently become a matter of much interest to the great Western country. In the city of Cincinnati, especially, the manufacture of lard oil has increased to a wonderful extent, and become an important branch of trade to that flourishing city. It saves the expenditure of large sums heretofore annually sent eastward for sperm oil and candles, and, what is still more important, gives additional value to one of the principal staples of the West—the hog raisers are now enabled to obtain better prices for their pork, whilst the consumers of oil have to pay much less for it. Already it has acquired a consequence in England, and it may be found regularly quoted in the London prices current. There are now, as we learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, nine lard oil factories in that city, each on an extensive scale, four of which have manufactured within the past year 128,144 gallons, the best retailing at 75 cents per gallon, and an inferior article at 45 a 50 cents. The estimated value, in round numbers, of lard oil produced by these factories in the same time, is put down at $75,000. The amount of lard manufactured at the West is shown to be much larger this year than last; and as there has been a steady demand for it at good prices, on European orders, the great importance of this branch of trade is very obvious.

Another interesting branch of business connected with the production of Lard Oil, as we learn from the Gazette, "is the manufacture of Stearine or Star Candles—also a great variety of Soaps, of every grade, from the finest Castile to the common brown soap of the shops. Messrs. Verdin & Werk have manufactured 150,000 lbs. of their Star Candles the past year. These candles are inferior in no respect to sperm. They emit as brilliant a light, burn longer, and in being carried about a house, there is no melted grease spilt from them as from sperm, it requiring 16 to 18 degrees of heat to melt them. They are sold at 25 cents a lb., just about half the average price at which sperm candles have always been sold in Cincinnati. They are now a regular article of shipment to New Orleans, Mobile, Havana, &c. where they are in as good repute as sperm.

Progress of the Lard Oil Manufacture.—The New Genesee Farmer says that there are already three Lard Oil Factories in Rochester, New York, and one Star Candle Factory, where "Candles are made apparently as solid as marble, and which burn equal to the best Sperm."

The Boston Mail states that 14.000.000 yards of cotton cloth were sold in that city on Saturday for the Canton market, in consequence of the late news from that place.

The Alton (Ill.) Telegraph says: "The wheat in this neighborhood is without doubt winter killed. How far this calamity has extended through the State, we are unable to say. It will prove to the agricultural portion a sore loss, as it is their main dependence to raise money."

Sale of a Country seat near New York.—The splendid country seat of the late Chancellor Sanford at Flushing, (N. Y.) which cost more than an hundred thousand dollars, was sold at auction at the New York Exchange on Wednesday, by James M. Miller & Co. for $15,400. The purchaser is R. Beatty, Esq.

The mansion on this property was erected by Chancellor Sanford, of New York, at the time when country seats were all the rage, on a scale of magnificence unequalled by any private residence in the country.

The main building is 54 feet front and rear, by 54 feet deep. The wings are 23 feet front, by 44 feet deep. The building is constructed of brick and marble columns front and rear. The hall floors throughout the house of Italian marble, and the stairs throughout the house of marble. Many of the rooms are paved with French tile. The basement rooms, summer kitchen, butler's rooms, &c. are paved with Bolton stone. The kitchen, laundries, &c. have every modern improvement in the way of ranges, boilers, &c.

The doors of the principal rooms are of mahogany. The bathing apparatus is complete, and the baths of marble manufactured in Italy. The chimney pieces throughout the house are of marble. The out-houses, stables, carriage house, wood and gardener's seed rooms, ice house, store house, &c. are of brick.

The woods adjoining the mansion may be easily converted into a spacious park. The situation is, in all respects, eligible, being in a healthy location, within eight miles of New York; the site elevated, and with a commanding prospect, and the neighborhood embellished with delightful country seats in the highest state of cultivation.

A poor scamp left his wife in a great rage, declaring she'd never see his face again, till he was rich enough to come back in a carriage. He kept his word, for in less than two hours, he was brought home drunk, on a wheel-barrow.

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

A BEAUTIFUL SPEECH.

The Natchez Free Trader contains a report of a speech of Col. Cobb, the celebrated half-breed chief of the Choctaws, made in reply to J. J. McRae, Esq., the agent for enrolling and emigrating the Indians to the west of the Mississippi, who had made a speech to the Indians, about one thousand in number, assembled at Hopahka, informing them that "their council fires could no more be kindled here;" that "their warriors can have no field for their glory, and that their spirits will decay within them!" and that if they should "take the hand of their great father, the President, which is now offered to them to lead them to their western homes, then will their hopes be higher, their destinies brighter."

The Natchez Courier appropriately says of this bit of eloquence that, for comprehensiveness and brevity, for beauty of diction and force, for affecting sublimity and propriety of sentiment, we have never seen any production to exceed it. We publish it as a composition worthy to be preserved.

SPEECH OF COL. COBB,

Head Mingo of the Choctaws east of the Mississippi, in reply to the Agent of the United States.

Brother: We have heard you talk as from the lips of our father, the great White Chief at Washington, and my people have called upon me to speak to you. The red man has no books, and when he wishes to make known his views, like his fathers before him, he speaks from his mouth. He is afraid of *writing*. When he *speaks*, he knows what he says; the Great Spirit hears him. *Writing* is the invention of the pale faces; it gives birth to error and to feuds. The Great Spirit *talks*—we hear him in the thunder—in the rushing winds, and the mighty waters—but he never *writes*.

Brother: When you were young we were strong; we fought by your side; but our arms are now broken. You have grown large. My people have become small.

Brother: My voice is weak; you can scarcely hear me; it is not the shout of the warrior, but the wail of an infant. I have lost it in mourning over the misfortune of my people. These are their graves, and in those aged pines you hear the ghosts of the departed. Their ashes are here, and we have been left to protect them. Our warriors are nearly all gone to the far country west; but *here* are our dead. Shall we go too, and give their bones to the wolves?

Brother: Two sleeps have passed since we heard you talk. We have thought upon it. You ask us to leave our country, and tell us it is our Father's wish. We would not desire to displease our Father. We respect him, and you his child. But the Choctaw always thinks. We want *time* to answer.

Brother: Our hearts are full. Twelve winters ago our chiefs sold our country. Every warrior that you see here was opposed to the treaty. If the dead could have been counted, it could never have been made; but alas; though they stood around, they could not be seen or heard. Their tears came in the raindrops, and their voices in the wailing wind, but the pale faces knew it not, and our land was taken away.

Brother: We do not now complain. The Choctaw suffers, but he never weeps. You have the strong arm, and we cannot resist. But the pale face worships the Great Spirit. So does the red man. The Great Spirit loves truth. When you took our country, you promised us land. There is your promise in the book. Twelve times have the trees dropped their leaves, and yet we have received no land. Our houses have been taken from us. The white man's plough turns up the bones of our fathers. We dare not kindle our fires; and yet you said we might remain and you would give us land.

Brother: Is this *truth?* But we believe, now our Great Father knows our condition, he will listen to us. We are as mourning orphans in our country; but our Father will take us by the hand. When he fulfils his promise, we will answer his talk. He means well. We know it. But we cannot think now. Grief has made children of us. When our business is settled we shall be men again, and talk to our Great Father about what he has proposed.

Brother: You stand in the morasins of a great chief; you speak the words of a mighty nation, and your talk was long. My people are small; their shadow reaches to your knee; they are scattered and gone: when I shout I hear my voice in the depths of the woods, but no answering shout comes back. My words, therefore, are few. I have nothing more to say, but to tell what I have said to the tall chief of the pale faces whose brother* stands by your side.

* William Tyler, of Virginia, brother to the President of the United States, recently appointed one of the Choctaw Commissioners.

At the age of 13, George Washington copied into a sort of memorandum book which he then kept, a set of *rules for behavior*, the influence of which seems clearly discernible, upon the whole of his illustrious life. One of the most striking and useful was,—"never, in the presence of others, to do any act which might seem to imply a *slight*, or disregard of them: but to accompany every movement with a gesture or look of courtesy and respect, at least so as to show a mindfulness that others are present." See these admirable rules in Sparks' Life of Washington.

They ought to be read by all who, in a stage-coach, place their feet upon a seat on which a fellow-passenger is sitting—by all who smoke in a stage-coach, or other confined place where other persons are—by all who indicate a contempt for one near them, by humming a tune, or other uncourteous noise—in short, by all the vulgar or rude people, who think their free carriage is blunt honesty, when in truth it is only a mean selfishness. For true politeness is nothing but a constant thought for the ease and comfort of others; of course impoliteness is nothing but a constant thought of our own ease and comfort.

Southern Literary Messenger.

WATCHES
AND JEWELRY,
LOWER THAN EVER.

In consequence of the reduction of duties by the *New Tariff*, the subscriber is selling his stock of GOLD AND SILVER LEVERS, LEPINE, ANCHOR ESCAPEMENT, and other

WATCHES,

Of new and splendid patterns, and JEWELRY at Retail, at a considerable reduction from former prices, being much less than they can be bought for at any other place in the City. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Watches of the newest styles, direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment, and at much less prices at retail, than any other house in America.

GOLD WATCHES as low as *twenty* to *twenty-five dollars* each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

All kinds of Watches *repaired in the best manner and warranted*, at much less than the usual prices, by one of the best workmen in the City.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall Street, Up-Stairs.

New York, 1843. 48-2mi.

The following are extracts from a "Lecture on the Moral and Intellectual Culture of American Merchants," by the Rev. George Putnam, of Massachusetts, recently delivered before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston:

"Honesty is the best policy to whomsoever has the courage to try it. But let me say, no man ever was or can be thoroughly honest and true to moral motives of policy alone; never from the mere calculation of the pecuniary advantages of honesty. The golden image will stand securely on no such earthly pedestal. You will never be thoroughly honest and true till the man shall outvoice the merchant; till you dare to proclaim—"I will hold fast my integrity every whit, even if I starve;" never till you can say in the least matter as in the greatest—say in the spirit of an old martyr—"I will do and assert the right come what will;" never till you have risen to that great height of manliness from which you can deliberately and heartily say—"it is not necessary that I should be rich, but it is necessary that I should be true." There is principle. Come to that—and rectitude begins to appear and to deserve its name. Come to that—and business becomes Christianized and humanized. And then it must be that policy will find its mate in honesty. Then it must be that a rational pro-perity will insure to the individual, usually and in the long run—and to the community always and surely.

"Thus a high mercantile probity must be a matter not of policy, but of principle; made as independent of circumstances as possible; founded upon the rock which underlies the un-table sea. And yet it must not be overlooked that some circumstances are more favorable than others to the maintenance of strict integrity. That which will stand firm in some cases will quite give way in others of greater trial; and surely enough of human frailty has been witnessed of late years to make all thoughtful and well-meaning persons distrustful of themselves for the future—humble and diffident as to the thoroughness and strength of their principles. Still, each man has in some measure, influencing circumstances under his control, and can, in part at least, choose his own position.

"A man's integrity is tried and tempted whenever and in the same proportion as, his wants, ambition or desires outrun his actual means. He who has a regular income, large or small, if he can contentedly bring his wants and expenses within that income, and so keep clear of debt and embarrassment, he is in circumstances very favorable to honesty. He can go honestly through life with far less strength of principle than one differently situated. He is comparatively free from temptation; his situation is morally desirable. On the other hand, he whose wants, ways of living, and ambition, require a little more than he is earning and receiving—so that he is harrassed by honest debts which he cannot promptly pay, or desires which he cannot honestly gratify—in a word, if he and his live beyond their means, and cannot contentedly restrict themselves to their means, then his integrity is put to a hard trial. He is less likely to keep himself honest than the first, with the same degree of principle. Nay, he has already unconsciously begun to be dishonest; and as he goes on, pushed and perplexed by debts abroad and want at home, he lives under the daily, the hourly pressure of temptation to relieve himself by a little evasion here, a little deception there, or perhaps some greater and bolder act of fraud. Who of us cannot call to mind a man of good purposes originally, whose wants and habits have exceeded his means, and who has so been driven to all manner of shifts till, step by step, under the pressure, he has become a cheat or a petty swindler—living at last upon dishonest acquisitions, or at best upon false pretences! The circumstances brought the temptation. Now circumstances are, in a great measure, under our control; that is, wants and expenses are, and of course it is our wisdom and our duty, to the utmost in our power, to shape them so as to diminish or keep out the inducement to wrong doing.

"It is much the same in trade as in living. A man who does business of whatever sort exclusively on his own actual capital, is more likely, other things being equal, to maintain his honesty than one who does the same business on credit; because, in case of unfortunate operations of hard times, he is passed of fewer liabilities, and is under less temptation to resort to unscrupulous methods of extrication. He may keep his character, and the other may lose it, without any original difference in force of principle. Still, credit brings with it its own peculiar moral dangers. But, then, commercial credit is a necessary element of modern civilization. Few can set out in life without relying upon credit. It is not to be denounced, and cannot be dispensed with. Neither is it, in itself, a necessary evil, for, usually, those who begin with nothing but their character and exertions, and the consequent credit, furnish more instances not only of worldly success, but of probity and genuine worth, than those who commence with the advantages of inherited property. Yet, nevertheless, the credit system tries a man's principles; and they who stand the test, and stand it out, are strong men, who may be expected to take a high position in morality and integrity. There are many who fail in the trial, and happy would it have been for them had they never subjected themselves to it; in a different sphere they might have been honest men. But credit is a matter of indefinite degrees, and the moral danger lies in the excess and abuse of the necessary system. Whatever may be one's opinion of the first moving cause of the recent disastrous times, and of their deplorable moral effects or accompaniments, it is certain that one essential link in the chain of causes was the vast amount of indebtedness, both abroad and at home, between man and man—that is to say, the great extension of credit. And for the future, it seems to me that both the civilian and the moralist can desire nothing so much as the due regulation of this system. It is a subject, I suppose, in part for political wisdom and legislation; of that I know nothing. But I am sure that there is a great deal for the individual to do in the way of self-control, self-limitation; to see that he does not multiply difficulties and temptation unto himself, to jeopard his own integrity.

* * * * * * * *

"Look to your principles. Make not haste to be rich. Observe, and aspire not to overleap the bounds which God and nature set to your ambition. Devote yourselves to limited, regular plans of business; be content with regular moderate gains. Indulge moderate expectations as the only safe ones. Reduce your wants and your ideas of competency and comfort, rather than enlarge your plans and aspirations beyond due and sober bounds. Do not wildly seek to be immediately or very rich, or you will be disappointed, or worse than disappointed. Be satisfied to labor patiently through youth and manhood, with the hope of a competency for the decline of life. This hope may be somewhat more, or may be somewhat less than gratified; at any rate, it is all which a young man ought, in wisdom and conscience, to indulge in and act upon. Be not idle or thriftless in your pursuits, nor hate a jot of heart or hope, but be wisely moderate. You will thus be the more likely to prosper, in the worldly sense of the word; and it will be incalculably better for your mind and heart, your principles, dignity, and happiness."

Legal Hints.—The best thing in the way of "legal hints" that we have yet seen is the following:—In an action for fees a physician cannot recover. In cases of illness the patients are often in the same predicament. On a bill or note the statute begins to run directly it is due. The acceptor, if he cannot pay, had better follow the statute's example.

Interesting to Girls.—When a boat arrives at any of the landings in Iowa, having young ladies on board, the bachelors crowd and hover about, after the manner of New York or Charleston cabmen, and sing out "Have a husband, Miss?—have a husband?" If this is not true the N. Y. Saturday Mercury is to blame for starting such a report.

"A-lass! A-lass!" as the old bachelor exclaimed, when he felt a desire to marry. He made the same exclamation after marriage, but spelt it differently.

"I hope I have given satisfaction," as the pistol ball said to the wounded duelist.

FOREIGN.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Columbus has arrived at New York from Liverpool in the remarkably short passage of twenty-two days, having sailed on the 23d ultimo. She brings papers up to the day of her sailing.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

March 20.—The import this week has been unprecedentedly heavy. The trade, however, have purchased to a fair extent; but a much better assortment of American having been brought forward, particularly during the last day or two, previous prices are barely supported. Brazil and Egyptian are ⅛ to ¼ lower, and Surat is very heavy of sale at last week's rates. Speculators have taken 3,309 American, and exporters 400 for exportation. The week's sales amount to 27,060 bales.

March 21.—The sales to-day are 5 000 bales of which 1,500 are on speculation, and 500 for export.

Imported from the 10th to the 16th March.—Mobile, Alabama, Tennessee, and New Orleans, 10,636. Prices, New Orleans, 3¾ a 7; Mobile, 3¾ a 5¼; Alabama and Tennessee, 3½ a 4½.

Extract from Baring Brothers & Co's. Circular, dated LIVERPOOL, March 22, 1843.

There has been a fair business in cotton since our last, and the market has shown more firmness under the recent heavy imports than might have been expected; buyers have, however, obtained some slight concession, particularly in the middling and lower qualities of American, which have been the most freely offered. For fair Upland and Mobile also the quotation is again reduced to 4½d. The daily sales average about 4500 bales, and as we continue to receive very favorable accounts from the manufacturing districts, an increased demand from the trade may be looked for. The present stock of cotton in this port exceeds that of last year at this time by 150,000 bales.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The steamer Britannia, arrived at her wharf in East Boston, at 11½ o'clock Wednesday morning—thus making the passage in little more than 14 days. She made the trip from Halifax in 36 hours, being the shortest on record.

The Great Western reached Liverpool on Saturday April 1st, having performed her voyage in 15 days, against a constant succession of head winds.

The Commercial News received by the steamer Britannia, is highly satisfactory and encouraging. Trade in the English manufacturing districts has greatly improved. Cotton Market extremely buoyant, notwithstanding the stock on hand at Liverpool, on the 1st instant, was one hundred and thirty thousand bales more than it was at the same period last year. The arrival, however, of the steamer Great Western, at Liverpool, on the 1st instant, with advices of an unusually heavy crop, had an unfavorable effect upon the market, and American descriptions declined about ⅛d per pound from the previous quotation.

Commodore Porter, the United States Minister at Constantinople, died there on the 3d inst.

The President's Message on the Ashburton treaty, and the closing of Congress, was received by the Great Western: the Message created some excitement, and the London Times handles it without gloves.

The Thames Tunnel was opened on Saturday, the 25th ult.

Robert Southey, the poet laureate of England, died on the 21st of March.

Charles Wilmer's News Letter of April 4th says: "We think it reasonable to indulge the hope, that the dark cloud which has for so long a period rested upon the once flourishing commerce of England, is fast disappearing before the bright gleams of the sunshine of returning prosperity."

American State Stocks.—The English holders of American State Stocks sometime since addressed a memorial to Mr. Everett, on the subject of "repudiation." Mr. Everett replies at length, in a letter which is published in the London Times of the 3d.

In conclusion, Mr. Everett says, that he feels confident that the time will come *when every State in the Union will fulfil its engagements.*

In the House of Commons, April 3d, Sir R. Peel stated in reply to a question from Lord J. Russell, that he had received despatches from Mr. Fox with a copy of the President's Message and the communication of Mr. Webster, and that he would lay them before the House. The Government had not given instructions to Lord Ashburton that modified Lord Aberdeen's despatch of December, 1841—by its principles they were determined to adhere.

A spirited debate upon the Ashburton Treaty took place in the House of Commons on the 24th ultimo, in which Lord Palmerston very severely attacked the Treaty and its negotiator, though his censure was veiled under a motion calling for copies of all correspondence between the British Government and Lord Ashburton. He censured the appointment of a man as Special Embassador who was so largely an owner of American property, and said that Lord A.'s first move had been so unskilful, that he was checkmated by Mr. Webster at once. Lord Palmerston was supported by Mr. Macaulay, and opposed with great vigor and effect by Sir Robert Peel, who vindicated the Treaty, and said, with reference to the red-line map, that he could not see why Mr. Webster should be assailed for not revealing to his antagonist the weak points of his own case. Besides, he considered the map of little consequence. He was quite severe upon Lord Palmerston for not having the boldness to move a censure of Lord Ashburton at once instead of implying it in the way he did. Mr. Hume gave notice that he should submit a resolution declaring that the Treaty of Washington is alike honorable and advantageous to each of the high contracting parties, and returning the thanks of the House to the Ministers who advised, as well as to Lord Ashburton who had negotiated and concluded that Treaty. This announcement was received with the loudest applause, and Lord Brougham gave notice of a similar motion in the House of Lords.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

April 1.—The accounts received by the Great Western being considered rather unfavorable, which have had a turn to-day, though we cannot report any decline in prices. The sales amount to 5,000 bales, of which 4,500 were American, at 3¾d to 5¾d.

April 3.—The business transacted to-day was not large, the sales amounting to 4,000 bales, of which 3,500 were American at 3¾d to 6d, 600 for export, 300 Brazil 5¼ to 6¾d, 150 Surat 3¾, and 70 Egyptian 6¼ to 6¾d. No change in prices. On speculation, 200 Surat 3¾d to 4d, and 200 Brazil 4¼ to 6¼d.

Cotton Market.—This market has been in a state of great activity during the week. The sales from Saturday to Saturday have been 54,000 bales, of which 14,000 have been taken on speculation. In some qualities of American an advance of ⅛d per pound has been obtained.—*Liverpool Albion.*

A London letter of 9th March, says—

Money continues to be a perfect glut. 1¼ and 1⅜ per cent. is considered handsome for discounts, on approved bills. The bank of England has increased her securities to the extent of £3,325.000 in the interval between the 26th Nov. last and the 25th of February. The last return shows the unemployed deposites in the bank to be £11,205,000.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

GREAT FIRE IN NEWBERN.—We are deeply concerned at the disastrous intelligence of a great Fire in Newbern, of which the following are the particulars, furnished by a slip from the "Spectator" office, dated Thursday last:—

Fire—Awful Conflagration!

We anticipate the day of publication, to announce to our readers abroad, that our town has just been visited by one of the most extensive and destructive fires, that has occurred here, within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants. On Tuesday last, just before 2 o'clock, P. M., while most of our citizens were dining, the alarm of fire was given by the citizens and ringing of bells, and it was soon discovered that the Steam Mill near Union Point, owned by John Blackwell, Esq. and known as the Wade Mill, was on fire. In a short space many were on the spot, using every effort to extinguish the flame, but it raged with such violence, they were driven from the Mill, and rushed to the protection of the buildings lying on the eastern part of the town. To increase our alarm and danger, at this time the wind was blowing half a gale from S. S. E. which soon veered due South, increasing in violence as the flame spread. In 30 minutes a warehouse belonging to Mr. Isaac Taylor, at a distance of 200 yards from the Mill, was on fire, and in 10 minutes more, the buildings on the corner of South Front-street, and almost simultaneously with these, the roof of the dwelling on Pollock street, occupied by Mrs. La Motte, nearly 500 yards from the Mill, were in flames. Onward still the fire raged until the alarm for the safety of the whole of the town lying East of Craven-street, became general. At half past three o'clock, the danger was imminent, in twenty different points, which so disconcerted the citizens, that no definite rally could be made at any one point for the suppression of the fire. Fortunately there was a slight inclination of the wind at 4 o'clock to the westward, which inspired some hope, that the greater portion of the town would be saved from ruin. The fire however continued to spread, until all the buildings on the south side of South Front street up to Mr. John Harvey's brick dwelling, and on the north side of said street to Mrs. Chadwick's, up Craven-street to the Merchants' Bank on the west side, and a block of fire proof buildings on the east side; on both sides of East Front-street beyond Pollock, and on Pollock nearly to Craven, were levelled to the ground.—We are unable at present to state the extent of the injury done, but we suppose we speak within bounds when we say, that at least 50 buildings occupied as dwellings, were destroyed; at least 500 persons were turned out of doors, and the loss of property could not be short of $100,000.* Many of the persons unsheltered are unable to take care of themselves, having not only lost their houses, but their clothing, furniture and provisions. The citizens generally are doing what they can for their relief; but in the present pressure, they are unable to furnish the aid many of them need.

As yet, we have no good evidence to believe that any persons perished in the flames, though many reports of that nature have been circulated. Much credit is due to some of our citizens for their indefatigable exertions during the fire, and we are happy to say, that the ministers of our town, who are ever watchful of our spiritual interests, were not backward in attempting to relieve the sufferers in their severe temporal distresses.

The Commissioners of the Town have called a meeting and appointed the Rev. Messrs. Hubbard, Finch, Pell, Stratton, Quingley, and Messrs. M. W. Jarvis, M. A. Outten, J. C. Stevenson, Wm. G. Bryan, and C. Slover, a Committee to ascertain the extent of the loss and the condition of the sufferers, and to raise a subscription among our citizens for their immediate relief.

All that can be done to relieve them, will be done gladly; but we may justly say, that many must suffer, unless the sympathies of our sister towns be aroused to help us. If any of our friends abroad feel inclined to contribute to our aid, they can forward the amount to Wm. G. Bryan, Esq., Postmaster, who is the Secretary of the Committee of Relief, and the amount shall be judiciously appropriated.

* Since the above was in type, a Committee appointed by the Town Commissioners, have made an estimate of the number of sufferers, &c. as follows:

Number of sufferers, about		70
"	Buildings destroyed,	120
"	Dwellings,	50
"	Stores,	8
"	Warehouses,	13
"	Houses occupied by colored persons,	6
	Steam Saw Mill,	1
	Bakery,	1
"	Outhouses,	41

Estimated amount of the loss, $100,000.

TOWN MEETING.—In consequence of the disastrous calamity which has befallen the town of Newbern, the citizens of Fayetteville are respectfully invited to attend a Town Meeting this Afternoon at 4 o'clock, to adopt some measures for the relief of the sufferers. *Wednesday morning.*

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—The reader's attention is particularly directed to the brief sketch of Mr. Clay's Speech, delivered at Lexington on the 10th inst. It will be seen that the gallant old patriot is full of confidence in the eventual success of the great principles for which he has so long, so earnestly, and so ably contended. As during the War with Great Britain, when all things looked cheerless, when difficulty and danger surrounded the nation, and the stoutest hearts turned from the prospect in dismay, it was his voice that roused the slumbering, reanimated the desponding, and filled all hearts with the fire of his own indomitable energy and never-flagging patriotism,—so now, that same voice is raised to inspire the Whigs with the WILL to accomplish the great victory over the Destructives, without which the foundations of public liberty and public virtue will be more and more undermined, till there shall be nothing left worth contending for. Already is the work of destruction more than half accomplished. The elections have become little else than a scramble for the loaves and fishes, in which patriots stand aloof rather than come in contact with demagoguism and rowdyism. Public offices are sought and held for the facilities they afford to plunder the public treasury. The men of talents and worth are deserting the Legislative Halls, and places of trust, and giving place to the bullies who stab an unarmed man in the very front of the Speaker's chair, or to the Swartwouts and Harrises, who steal as much of the public moneys as they can lay their hands on, without punishment, and are continued in office lest a more hungry brood should come in to steal the balance.

These evils have grown up in the State since the days of Jacksonism. It was he who practically abolished the salutary rule in appointments, that honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the Constitution, were indispensable requisites. His rule required only that a man be faithful to the party;—his claim was, that the offices were *his* offices, to be bestowed upon his friends, as rewards for party services, and taken from his opponents, as a punishment for party contumacy. He corrupted the fountain head, and all the streams became impure. Who can wonder that modest worth was thrust aside by demagogues and thieves? Who can feel surprize that peaceable men have abandoned the Senate to bullies, and that ignorance and corruption have taken the seats of wisdom and virtue! What better could be expected of a weak and ambitious man like Mr. Tyler, than that his necessities should drive him a step beyond Gen. Jackson, to bid openly for followers, by an offer of the government patronage to those who will lend him their aid to maintain the place to which he has accidentally arrived! Well may Mr. Clay deplore "the evils which were likely to grow out of struggles for the prize of Government, with the distribution of all its honors and offices exclusively confined to the successful party."—Well may he doubt "whether our system could long endure the consequences of such struggles."

Mr. Clay has hopes that these evils may yet be remedied. It can only be done,—the downward tendency of public virtue can only be arrested,—by keeping from power the authors of the evil. There can be no remedy short of this. Surely it is an object worth the prayers and the toils of all honest men, all true patriots, all admirers of our noble leader. Let every Whig feel that it is *his* duty to devote himself to the accomplishment of this great work in 1844. With proper exertion it can be done; and we believe the very existence of the government requires that it shall be done.

The Virginia Election, for Members of Congress and the State Legislature, will take place to-morrow. The State has been so shamefully Gerrymandered by the Locos that we expect defeat as a matter of course.

A SINGULAR DISCLOSURE.—The Petersburg Intelligencer gives the following as a portion of a speech of Mr. Botts, delivered at Chesterfield, Va. on Thursday last:—

"Mr. Botts said, that on the third day of the Extra Session, Mr. Tyler had informed him that he should not be content with filling the remainder of Gen'l Harrison's term, but *should expect to be elected twice on his own account*—thus chalking out for himself twelve years of Presidential service, in defiance of all his pledges and speeches in behalf of the *"one term* principle." In order to secure his co-operation in the scheme, Mr. B. says Mr. Tyler promised him one of the highest offices in the gift of the Executive, on condition that he would go zealously to work for him. This, Mr. B. declined doing, and would have exposed Mr. Tyler at once, had it not been for the hope that he could be induced to forego his ambitious schemes, and give himself up to the honest discharge of his duty. As soon as Mr. T.'s conduct in relation to the Bank Bills convinced Mr. B. that all hopes of his amendment were futile, he had in his place denounced him as a traitor, and from that day to this had held no intercourse with him, personal or political.

EXTREME OLD AGE.—There is now living in Moore county, a black woman, the servant of Dr. Chalmers, who, from unquestionable data, is ascertained to be about 116 years of age. She was wet nurse to Benjamin Williams, who became well known as Governor of this State, and as he was born just about a century ago, it follows that the nurse must be about the age above stated. She has been a remarkably healthy and active woman; never took a dose of medicine in her life, has retained her faculties perfectly, and about seven years ago, walked eight miles to Church. Her sight has been so good, that she has never used spectacles. Her daughter and her grand-daughter, both old women, sit by her with spectacles, whilst she is able to sew without their use. Such instances of longevity, which are not rare among the slave population of the South, are evidences of that kindness and care so generally extended to them by their masters, of which the abolitionists of the North know, or affect to know, so little.

We think it right to inform Father Miller, that this part of the world did not come to an end on Sunday last, according to his promise. The weather was fine, but the performance did not take place. It would be only fair if he would let his followers know beforehand of the next postponement.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CONSTITUTIONALIST.

BOLD AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

By letters received in this city yesterday morning, we have been enabled to lay before our readers the following information.

The office of the Western Trust and Insurance Company, at Columbus, Georgia, was entered on the night of the 14th instant, by armed men, and disguised, at about 8 o'clock, while the officers, Messrs. Murdock and Bass, were closing the vault. The light was extinguished by the robbers, and the officers were gagged, and held down in the vault by main force, until they had taken what they could carry. The two officers of the bank were left in the vault which was locked by the robbers, who carried away in gold coins 10 to $15,000; in notes 15 to 18,000; a package belonging to the Bank of Charleston; bank notes and other special deposites to the amount of about 20 to $30,000. A reward of $5000 has been offered.

A part of the stolen funds was found on the morning of the 15th on the premises occupied by Thomas E. McKean, who was then under examination. The two officers were released at about 11 o'clock at night much exhausted. The alarm was given, and the whole town almost aroused for the night.

The following is a copy of the hand bills issued by the institution:

$5.000 REWARD.

The office of the Western Insurance and Trust Company of the City of Columbus, was entered on the evening of the 14th inst., while the officers were closing the vault for the day, by three or more men, disguised, who securing the officers, robbed the Institution of the following Bank notes and property, as far as can be determined at this time, viz:

American and Georgia Gold, about	$9,000
Notes on Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, Brunswick Bank, Mechanics' Bank of Augusta, and Bank of Charleston, about	12.500
Central Bank notes,	4,700
Notes of Columbus Bank, and other claims on said Bank,	1,175
A package containing various memoranda of moneys in the hands of agents, &c. amounting to about	2,400
	29,775

In addition to the above, there was taken various packages held as special deposites, some containing Bank notes, among which were the following, viz:

Package contain'g Bank of Charleston notes, 18,000
Do do do Darien Bank, 14,000

The packages of special deposites not enumerated contained probably 10 or 15,000 dollars.

The above reward will be given for the recovery of the lost money and property, or a proportionate part for any portion thereof, or for information that will lead to the recovery of it.

ROBERT B. MURDOCK, Sec'y.

April 15, 1843.

The Columbus Enquirer of Wednesday last contains a long account of the investigation into this most extraordinary robbery. The result is that $4,300 of the money was found in a flower vase, under a growing geranium, in the room of Thomas C. McKeen, $54,000 in a carpet bag in the possession of Col. John L. Lewis, the *Solicitor General of that Judicial Circuit!* and formerly Mayor of the City, and Senator in the State Legislature! Lewis asserted that McKeen had disclosed to him the place where he had secreted the money; but a patient examination led to the belief that he was one of the robbers, together with Allen G. Bass, Teller *pro tem.* of the Trust Co., and Wm. M. Jackson, all of whom were arrested and committed for trial. From 5 to $6.000 of the money remains to be recovered. The four persons arrested are "men whose characters have been hitherto above reproach."

LATER STILL.—McKeen and Jackson have made full disclosures, their statements agreeing in the minutest particulars, though they have not seen each other since their arrest. Bass, who was a clerk in the Bank, admitted the others before the Cashier came from supper, and at a signal from Bass, they rushed upon the Cashier, blew out the candles, and collected the cash, with the aid of Bass, who then permitted himself to be locked up with the Cashier. The Augusta Chronicle says that Lewis "has always expressed a violent hostility to all banks and corporations, and having failed to root them out of the country by other means, he has probably adopted this as the last resort of a desperate man in a desperate cause."

There is a slight error in the following paragraph from the Cheraw Gazette. If the reader will take the trouble to substitute for the words, "the better times promised us two years ago by our friends the Whigs"—the more accurate language, "the better times and the better currency promised us ten years ago by Gen. Jackson," there will be some point in the anecdote:

"*The Better Times!*"—We had a glimpse, the other day, of the *better times* promised us two years ago by our friends the Whigs—or rather, we should say, an *indication!* A wagon passed through here loaded with poultry, and in order to keep pace with the market, we inquired the prices—Chickens 50 cents a pair. Ducks, 75 cents! A drove of Cows, with their Calves, followed the wagon, we priced them also, $25 for a Cow and Calf, was asked!! We pulled out our purse and peeped through the interstices, but alas! none of Benton's *"yellow boys"* could we see there, so we passed on, consoling ourself with the reflection that *better times were coming.* We had not gone far till we saw a wagon freighted with Cotton:

"Friend," we inquired, "what do you ask for your Cotton?"

"I've been offered 5½ cents," he replied; "but think I should get 6 cents."

"Go home, friend," we remarked, "make yourself a pair of *feather breeches*, and commence setting eggs; you can make more money by raising Chickens than Cotton at that price."

He raised his ponderous whip, and we made our exit; our pleasant dream of *"better times,"* vanished before we reached our *sanctum!*

DEFALCATION.—We understand that the collector of the customs at New Orleans, appointed by Mr Tyler, is *minus* in his *cash account about one hundred thousand dollars.—Globe.*

An article is going the rounds of the papers in North Carolina to the effect that the President had offered the Collectorship at Wilmington to Mr Marsteller, a Democrat, who declined accepting it upon the ground that he would not accept office at the hands of the President.

No such offer was ever made by the President. *Madisonian.*

FROM ALBANY.

The Legislature of New York closed its session on Tuesday last. On the night before the adjournment the Locofoco members held a caucus having reference to their candidate for the Presidency. The proceedings of the meeting have not reached us in detail, but the Evening Journal of the following morning contains the annexed brief notice of them:

"Doctor Ely read an address and Mr. Hulburd submitted the resolutions, recommending a National Convention at Baltimore on the *fourth Monday in November*, 1843, to be composed of delegates *appointed in State Convention.*

"Resolutions glorifying Mr. Van Buren and General Jackson were adopted. Another resolution damning Governor Bouck with "faint praise" was adopted. And there was still another resolution attacking with Quixotic gallantry the ghost of a United States Bank."

Murder.—We learn that Mr. William Foster, of Louisburg, was barbarously murdered on the 5th inst. in Georgia, by his own Negroes, while on their way to Alabama. We have not heard the particulars. Mr. F. has left an interesting family to deplore his premature death. *Raleigh Register.*

Missing Vessel.—The Schr. Greensbury Holt, left New York on the 16th March for this port and has not been heard of since. She had a full freight for merchants here, and in the interior of the State. *Wilmington Chronicle.*

Counterfeiters.—J. Joyner and John Lines, from Davie County, were committed to the Jail of this city, on Wednesday last, charged with being concerned in the making and circulation of Counterfeit money. They are expected to be tried at the ensuing Term of the United States Court, for the District of North Carolina, which will be held in this City on the *fourth* Monday in May, and not on the 12th day of that month, as has been the case for a great many years—the time having been altered by Congress, at its late Session. *Raleigh Register.*

The N. O. Republican says that W. H. Shelton, late President of the Brandon Bank, recently committed suicide by drowning himself in Pearl-river. He was somewhat implicated in the affairs of Graves, the defaulting Treasurer of Mississippi.

Mrs. Shelton, his widow, has since died in consequence of the shock occasioned by the suicide of her husband.

Killing two Birds with one Stone.—It is said that for a political salute of one hundred guns, fired at Albany on Thursday, the Whigs furnished the guns in honor of their success in Albany, and the Democrats the powder, in honor of their victory in New York. This was both good natured and economical.

At a Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Rhode Island, held on Thursday last, the Rev. John P. K. Henshaw, D. D. of Baltimore, was elected Bishop of said Diocese.

"May a man marry his wife's sister," is a question which can only be properly answered by the sister herself, when the widower pops the question.

MR. RAYNER.—We understand that at the District Convention held last week, Hon. Kenneth Rayner was unanimously nominated for Congress in the new District. It is not known who his competitor will be. Mr. Rayner left here yesterday in fine spirits, to enter upon the canvass.—*Register.*

Gen. John B. Dawson, (Loco Foco) one of the Representatives in Congress from Louisiana, has been appointed Post Master of the city of New Orleans.

We can tell the Globe that Democrats who have connected their fate with President Tyler, *have come to him with letters of recommendation from* General Andrew Jackson.—*Madisonian.*

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. R. McIntosh, Mr. GEORGE P. SWIFT, of Georgia, to Miss C. ADELAIDE JEWETT.

In Montgomery county, on the 19th March, by L. Harris, Esq., Mr. GEORGE COGGINS to Miss ANN HURLEY, daughter of Jas. Hurley. [Mr. L. Harris has joined one hundred couple together.]

In Covington county, Mississippi, on the 16th ult., by Col. John P. Jones, Mr. MARTIN McNAIR to Miss MARY ANN CATHARINE SMITH, only daughter of Malcom Smith, Esq., all of Covington county, Miss., and formerly of Richmond county, N. C.

DIED,

At Elhottsville, Cumberland county, on the 22d instant, after a protracted illness, Mrs. MARY ELLIOTT, aged 76. Her remains were deposited in the family burying ground at the mouth of Little River, where funeral services were attended by a large concourse of people, on Sabbath the 23d. The death of this worthy lady, though an event that had for some time been expected, cannot fail to interest the feelings of a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintance. None, who have shared in the hospitality of her house, and these are not few, can ever forget the kindness and tenderness she always manifested, and the satisfaction she took in the society of her friends. Naturally mild and amiable in her disposition, she felt a peculiar pleasure in contributing to the enjoyment of all about her, while her heart and her hand were open to relieve the wants of those less favored than herself with the comforts of life. As a parent, few have been more justly entitled to the affections of children, and an afflicted family will not soon forget the loss they have sustained. But it is in her christian character that her worth more particularly appears. For a long time she has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which connection, she has shown by her life that a profession has not been her only claim to the character of a christian. Always a liberal and cheerful contributor to the support of the institutions of religion, she has thus given unequivocal evidence of her attachment to the Church of which she was a member. As a part of her religion, she abounded in good works, as many around her could testify; while in private life, she gave convincing proof that she walked humbly with God. Her religion was peculiarly of a practical kind, proceeding evidently from a heart renewed by grace, while her hope of acceptance, was grounded upon the merits of a Redeemer. Her afflicted family will mourn her loss, and a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances will sympathise with them in an event, which has deprived them of an affectionate friend, and society of one universally esteemed where she was known.—*Com.*

In this vicinity, on Friday Morning last, Mr. JOHN LUMSDEN, aged about 85. He was a soldier of the glorious revolution, and retained through life those staunch Whig principles which prompted him to his country's standard in that day of trial. His services, his patriotism, and integrity, obtained for him, for many years, (until age and infirmity incapacitated him,) the office of Principal Door Keeper to our State Legislature.

His remains were followed to the tomb on Sunday morning, by a great concourse of people, and were interred with military honors by the volunteer companies of this place.

Departed this life, at the Lafayette Hotel in this town, on Monday morning last, of Consumption, Col. CHARLES ROBINSON, of Rockingham, Richmond county, in his 49th year. Col. Robinson was a worthy and most estimable citizen, and a pious and exemplary member of the M. E. Church. For him death had no terrors, having been long since assured that he had "a building on high, an house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."—*Com.*

In this county, on Saturday the 15th inst., Miss ISABELLA ARMSTRONG, third daughter of Farquhard C. Armstrong, Esq. [The name of the deceased was incorrectly given in our last.]

On the 29th ult., at his residence on the Sound, Mr. WM. WRIGHT, aged 59 years.

At his residence in Franklin county, on Monday the 27th of March, Dr. SIMON JEFFREYS, aged 61 years. His sudden and unexpected death is deeply lamented by all friends and acquaintances, and truly it may be said, that few have fallen among us more worthy to be lamented.

In Montgomery county, on the 11th inst., of consumption, Mrs. SARAH GAINES, consort of Col. James L. Gaines, in the 37th year of her age, leaving a husband and four children to mourn their loss, in her departure. In this instance, however, what is felt to be their loss, is believed to be her inconceivable gain. She was, for several years, a consistent and exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church; and it will afford satisfaction to her friends to learn, that at her death, she gave the most indubitable and consoling evidence,—such as should convince incredulity itself,—that there is a reality in the religion of Christ; and that it can disarm death of its sting, and divest it of all its terrors. Never did a human being obtain a more complete victory over the grave than she; and a purer and happier spirit than hers, never took its flight to the realms of light and bliss.—[*Communicated.*

In Wilmington, on Monday morning, of Consumption of many months duration, Capt. JOHN KIRKPATRICK, aged 36 years, well known on the Cape Fear and Pee Dee rivers as a skilful engineer and steamboat master.

At Mount Meigs, Ala., on the 14th instant, Gen. JAMES C. WATSON, aged 56, a native of Cumberland county, N. C., but for many years a very distinguished citizen of Baldwin county and Columbus, Geo.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 12.—Schrs. Regulus from N. York, Herald from do., Gilbert from Philadelphia, Peruvian from Baltimore. 13.—Brigs Pinta from New York, Casilda from do; Schr. Amelia from New York. 14.—Schr. Madawaska from N. York. 15.—Brig Abagail Richmond from Martinique. 16.—Schr. Savannah from Charleston. 17.—Brig Port Leon from Charleston; Schrs. Curtis from Charleston, Pelon from do., Althea Cornelius from New York, Plutus from Havana.

Second Sale of CLOTHING,

AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, (to-morrow evening) at Candle light, at the Store next door to Jos. Baker's, a General Assortment of GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING.

WILLKINGS, *Auctioneer.*

Tuesday, April 25. 51-1w

"A hint to the wise is sufficient."

THERE is a certain person now residing in the vicinity of Fayetteville, who has certainly placed himself in an awkward predicament, by making a false statement derogatory to my character. If, however, he will make a suitable confession of his error to me previous to the first day of May next, I will withhold his name *from public* exposure. If not, I will publish evidence from Rev. Colin McIver and Sampson Boon, Esq., that will convict him of *"lying in the first degree,"* and without the "slightest cause or provocation."

THO. J. MIMS.

April 26.

REDUCED TERMS,

TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES.

THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED AT

Two Dollars in advance,
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents during the year, or
$3 00 at the end of the year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 22, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J Huske & Son, B Rose, D Shaw, J R Gee, H Branson, J Martine, J Jessup, and J H Toomer, of this place; and for J Norwood, J Swann, and James Moore, of the interior.

Also, same day, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Post Boy in tow, with Goods for C T Haigh, H Leete, H L Myrover, T S Lutterloh, D A Ray, H & E J Lilly, J Jessup, and I Wetmore, of this place; and R W Grant and E Mosely, of interior.

DEPARTED, April 22, at 4 P. M., Steamer Cotton Plant, after making a full trip in three days.

☞ The River is in good boating order now, but falling fast.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 26.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	7	a 8
Ditto, apple,	35	a 40	Mackerel, bf bl. No. 1,	$7	
Bacon,	6	a 6½	Molasses,	23	a 25
Beeswax,	25	a 27	Oats,		30
Butter,	15	a 25	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,	5½	a 6
Coffee,	10	d 12	Powder, keg,		$6½
Cotton,	4½	a 6	Rags,		2½
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	6½	a 10
Corn,	45	a 50	Lump,		14
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	15	a 18
Candles, F. F.	14	a 16	Salt,	50	a 60
Flour,	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$2½	a $2½
Feathers,	20	a 25	Tallow,	7	a 7½
Flaxseed,	80	a 90	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2½	a 2½
dry,	10	a 12½	Wheat,	75	a 80
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	25	a 30
Lard,	5	a 6	Wool,	12½	a 15
Lime,	$1½	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—*Cotton*—A fair supply coming in for the season, and sales readily made at 4 1-2 a 6.

Bacon has advanced, and is selling at 6 a 6 1-2.

Flour has advanced, and sales have been made from wagons at 5½ to 6¼, for fine and superfine. If our country friends have any on hand, we advise them to bring it to market without delay.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 19.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 00 a 7 00; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 90 a 4 00; Corn, 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 00 a 2 12.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine comes in slowly of late; sales we daily made at 1 90 to 1 92. Tar is bringing 77 and 78 cts.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—A raft of very excellent timber brought 5 dollars; ordinary kinds continue at 3 to 4 dollars, with a rather better demand. Sales of flooring boards at 7 dls. cash; do. of wide boards at 4, and of scantling at 3 dls. on credit. No sales of staves or shingles.

Bacon.—At auction a number of hhds. of western sides brought 4¾. This is the only transaction in the line worth reporting.

Corn.—None afloat; sales from store at 60 cts.

Rice.—Sales at 2 dls.

A lot Northern Hay brought at auction 80 cents. *Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—April 19.

Bacon 5½ a 6; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4 a 6¼; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6¾; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 30 a 35; Nails, cut, 6¾ a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 4½ to 6; Corn 45 to 50; Bacon 6 to 6; Flour 5 50 to 7.

At Hamburg, Cotton 4 to 6¼; principally 4¾ to 5¼.

At New Orleans, Cotton 4 1-2 to 8 1-2; Sugar 3 1-2 to 5 1-2; Molasses 15 to 15 1-2; Flour 3 50 to 3 62½; Bacon 2½ to 6; Whiskey 14 1-2 to 15; Corn 33 to 35. At Charleston, Cotton 4¾ to 7¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,043.529 bales, against 1,448 399 to same dates last year.

At New York, the Cotton market is active since the arrival of the Britannia; the sales on Friday were 1200 bales at an advance of ¼ to ⅜ per pound. Flour dull at 4 50 to 5 50.

Fayetteville Independent

LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.

ATTENTION!

The Members of the Corps are hereby notified to assemble at the Parade Ground,

On Monday 1st May next,

At 2½ o'clock, P. M., in full Summer Uniform, for purpose of parade.

By order of the Maj. Commandant.

WM. T. NOTT, *O. S.*

April 20, 1843. 1w

FOR SALE.

10,000 LBS. DRY HIDES.

A. W. STEEL.

April 26, 1843. 51-2w

SELLING OUT at COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes,

Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1843.

Joseph Medley *vs.* Cornelius Robinson, Eliza L. Wilson, Cornelia McKenzie, Cornelius Robinson as Guardian of Cornelia McKenzie, and Thomas S. Ashe, Esq.

BILL FOR INJUNCTION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cornelius Robinson, Eliza L. Wilson, Cornelia McKenzie, and Cornelius Robinson as Guardian of Cornelia McKenzie, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made according to law, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainant's Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th year of American Independence.

[51 6w] W. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a LARGE STOCK of American, British, French, Scotch, and Irish

DRY GOODS,

Of which the following is a copy of the Invoices.—These Goods have almost all been bought at the New York Package Sales, during the last month, (March.) A portion of them have been shipped to Alabama;—the part which are now receiving at this market will be sold for Cash at unprecedented low prices.

No. 1. 59. 17 Florence Bonnets,
2. 25. 6 pieces Thread Lace, 94½ yards,
3. 30. 13 pieces Black Lace, 190½ yards,
4. 34. 24 black Lace Veils,
5. 44. 11 pieces Thread Lace, 135 yards,
6. 46. 10 ditto ditto, 91 do,
7. 162. 60 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
8. 173. 4 pieces Aoleans. 138¾ yards,
9. 27. 5 pieces Gros-de-Nap, 412½ yards,
10. 60. 10 pieces Jaconet. 120 yards,
11. 62. 50 pieces Prints, 1536 yards,
12. 66. 60 pieces Fancy Prints. 1987 yards,
13. 85. 39 pieces Ginghams, 1502 yards,
14. 109. 18 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 846½ yards,
15. 2 cases 24 Hats,
16. 50 dozen white Cotton Hose,
17. 2 pieces Gambroons. 59 yards.
18. 82 dozen Tuck Combs,
19. 44 dozen Tuck Combs,
20. 14 dozen ditto ditto,
21. 5. 15 dozen Dress Combs,
22. 5. 15 dozen ditto ditto,
23. 6. 10 dezen ditto ditto,
24. 7. 10 dozen ditto ditto,
25. 8 dozen Fillet Gloves,
26. 13 dozen Ivory Combs,
27 1 dozen ditto ditto,
28. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
29. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
30. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
31. 178 to 182. 20 ps Brown Holland, 517½ yds,
32. 3 pieces striped Linen Drill, 127¼ yards,
33. 18. 230 dozen Spool Cotton,
34. 21. 34 pieces Crown Lining,
35. 24. 48 lbs best Patent Thread,
36. 27. 66 lbs do ditto ditto,
37. 63 24 pieces Drill, 1158 yards,
38. 42. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 602 yards,
39. 42. 14 ditto ditto, 597¼ yards,
40. 51. 20 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 600½ yards,
41. 52. 72 Victoria Skirts,
42. 52. 30 Corded Skirts,
43. 125. 25 pieces Check Muslin, 300 yards,
44. 126. 25 do ditto ditto, 300 ditto,
45. 127. 20 do ditto ditto, 240 ditto,
46. 129. 15 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 300 yards,
47. 132. 15 pieces ditto ditto, 300 yards,
48. 133. 10 pieces ditto ditto, 200 yards,
49. 148. 30 pieces Bishop Lawn, 360 yards,
50. 147. 45 pieces Pantaloon Linen, 1161½ yards,
51. 157. 30 pieces ditto ditto, 776 yards,
52. 160. 30 pieces do Brown ditto, 866½ yards,
53. 161. 30 pieces Mill Spun Linen, 864 yards,
54. 172. 3 pieces 8-4 Linen Sheeting, 108½ yds,
55. 228. 20 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 400 yards,
56. 20. 95 pieces 8-4 Mosquito Netting,
57. 20. 24 pieces Canvass, 1728 yards,
58. 202. 9 pieces Grass Linen, 237½ yards,
59. 204. 10 pieces Red Padding, 480 yards,
60. 207. 58 pieces colored Cambric, 1672 yards,
61. 213. 10 pieces Summer Cloth, 280 yards,
62. 7. 50 dozen Combs,
63. 8. 100 dozen Side Combs,
64. 104. 2 pieces Silk Velvet. 53¼ yards.
65. like 111. 20 lbs Sewing Silk,
66. 126. 2 pieces green Cloth, 27 yards,
67. 134. 4 pieces mixed Cassimere, 79½ yards,
68. 135. 3 pieces Cloth, 42 yards,
69. 136. 3 pieces ditto, 43¼ yards,
70 141. 3 pieces ditto, black, 49½ yards,
71. 147. 8 pieces ditto, ditto, 46¾ yards,
72. 150. 5 pieces Sattinet, 193 yards,
73. 162. 15 pieces Irish Linen, 485 yards,
74. 164. 50 pieces Brown Holland, 1258 yards,
75. 188 8 ps 8-8 Damask Table Linen, 161 yds,
76 194. 30 pieces Irish Linen, 379½ yards,
77. 214. 3 pieces Bombazine, 105 yards,
78. 221. 15 pieces Alapacha, 436½ yards,
79. 222. 15 pieces Summer Cloth, 445 yards,
80. 271. 65 pieces Furniture Prints, 1876 yards,
81. 287. 10 pieces Padding, 513½ yards,
82. 314. 8 pieces Bishop Lawn, 96 yards,
83. 317. 14 pieces ditto ditto, 168 yards,
84. 320. 1 case Shirting, 1046½ yards,
85. 325. 14 pieces Kentucky Jans, 477¾ yards,
86. 329. 20 pieces Kerseys, 506 yards,
87. 332. 24 pieces Blue Drill. 800 yards,
88. 333. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1362½ yards,
89. 326. 12 pieces Kentucky Jeans. 498½ yards,
90. 354. 1 case Bed Tick, 486 yards,
91. 1 case do do, 480 yards,
92. 220. 150. 50 pieces Prints, 1662 yards,
93. as 222 128. 60 ps ditto, 1980 yards,
94. as 224. 470. 60 ps ditto, 1905 yards,
95. 260. 18. 60 lbs Patent Thread,
96. 304. 10 pieces Padding. 480 yards,
97. 325. 383. 60 ps Fancy Prints, 1910 yards,
98. 326. 362. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1604 yards,
99. as 344. 12. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1548 yards,
100. 345. 8. 58 ps, 1935 yds, Fancy Prints,
101. 356. 31. 60 ps. 2226 yds. ditto ditto,
102. 357. 5. 20 ps Kentucky Jeans. 921 yards,
103. 374. 426. 26 pieces Plaids. 1440 yards,
104. 394. 71. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 617¼ yards,
105. 429. 2. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1374 yards,
106. 2 pieces Bobbinet Lace, 21½ yards,
107. 1 piece Inserting, 24 yards,
108. 1 piece ditto, 31 yards,
109. 3 pieces Gimp Lace, 111½ yards,
110. 30. 1 piece Gulling, 40 yards,
111. 40. 2 pieces ditto, 80 yards,
112. 4. 6 pieces Edging, 144 yards,
113. 373. 5 pieces ditto, 124 yards,
114. 419. 4 pieces black Edging, 96 yards,
115. 1906. 1 piece Gimp Lace, 39 yards,
116. 210. 5 dozen black Cotton Hose,
117. 147. 10 dozen do ditto ditto,
118. 22 bundles Ferrets, 78 qr.
119. 1041. 9 pieces Edging, 18 yards each,
120. 27 & 4397. 8 ps ditto, 192 yards,
121. 1533. 7. 168½ ps ditto,
122. 148. 1050 yards Brown Shirting,
123. 169. 1049 yards ditto,
124. 143. 1051½ yds ditto,
125. 143. 1173 yards Bleached Shirting,
126. 5. 758 yards blue Nankin,
127. 1 case, 30 dozen, Palm Hats,
138. 1 case, 10 dozen, do ditto, and colored,
129. 1 case, 31 11-12 dozen, ditto, white,
130. 52. 1 case, 2218½ yards, Prints,
131. 160. 1 case, 2010½ yds, ditto,
132. 343 & 342. 2 cases, 60 doz, Handkerchiefs,
133. 310 & 311. 2 cases, 60 doz, Handkerchiefs,
131. 2, 1802 & 1803. 2 cases, 2149½ yds Shirting,
135. 1 case, 926, 1333½ yds Shirting,
136. 1 case, 162, 677½ yds ditto,
837. 2 bales, 533 & 638, 1278½ yds extra Shirting,
138. 431. 308½ yards Shirting,
139. 432. 297 yards ditto,
140. 433. 303¼ yds ditto,
141. 434. 305½ yds ditto,
142. 83. 632 yards Shirting,
143. 84. 638½ yards ditto,
144. 85. 642 yards ditto,
145. 87. 637 yards ditto,
146. 292. 828¼ yards ditto,
147. 292. 818¼ yards ditto,
148. 294. 819¼ yards ditto,
149. 295. 835 yards ditto,
150. 6373. 472½ yds ditto,
151. 6374. 461¼ yds ditto,
152. 1 bale No. 1 Stripe, 376½ yards,
153. 1 case, No. 60, 100 dozen Spool Cotton,
154: 25 Parasols,
155: 25 dozen Handkerchiefs,
156: 21 pieces colored Cambric, 728½ yards,
157: 10 pieces black ditto, 366½ yards,
158: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
159: Paper,
160: 5 pieces Osnaburgs, 432 yards,
161: 5 gr gr Bone Buttons,
162: 10 dozen brown colored half Hose,
163: 6 dozen white ditto,
164: 20 dozen do ditto,
165: dozen white Cotton Hose,
166: 18: 2 dozen do ditto,
167. 15 bundles Ferret, 90 gr,
168: 3 gross Coat Buttons,
169: 1 gr gr Bone ditto,
170: 6 gr pl Buttons,
171: 161: 3 pieces Bombazine, 108¾ yards,
172: 221: 60 pieces Prints, 2160 yards,
173: like 223, 737: 60 pieces Prints, 1940¾ yards,
174: 237: 19 pieces Shirting, 882 yards,
175: 25: 856½ pieces ditto,
176: 26: 1033½ pieces ditto,
177: 244: 260: 9 pieces Bed Tick, 400 yards,
178: 272: 1 case Shirting, 1026 yards,
179: 1 piece Cashmeret, 24 yards,
180: 12 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
181: 3 Silk Bags,
182: 20 dozen mixed Hose,
183: 50 dozen Cotton Hose,
184: 15 dozen black Cotton Hose,
185: 5 pieces Gambrooms, 149 yards,
186: 40 gr gr Moulds,
187: 10 do do Vest ditto,
188: 30 gr pl Buttons,
189: 36 dozen boxes Hooks and Eyes,
190: 4: 5¾ M ditto, ditto,
191: 50 packs Pins,
192: 6: 4 M Hooks and Eyes,
193: 14 gr paper Vest Buttons,
194: 1: 10 gr gr Bone Buttons,
195: 32 dozen white and colored Gloves, Cotton,
196: 20 dozen Men's Cotton Gloves,
197: 9: 2 dozen Slate Hose,
198: 800: 3 doz ditto ditto,
199: 6 dozen black Fillet Mits,
200: 16 dozen Gloves,
201: 10 dozen Silk Scarfs,
202: 77½ dozen Linen Collars,
203: 8 dozen ditto ditto,
204: 144 Silk Purses,
205: 228: 20 gr Lasting Buttons,
206: 230: 6 gr ravel-edge Buttons,
207: 218: 10 gr Lasting Buttons,
208: 9 gr Paper Buttons,
209: 2: 276 Knives,
210: 3: 300 pair Scissors,
211: 22: 5 pieces 6-4 Bed Tick. 208 yards,
212: 26: 15 pieces Wigans, 467 yards,
213: 46: 2 pieces Cassimere, 61 yards,
214: 51: 5 ditto ditto, 34½ yards,
215: 56: 2 ditto Cloth. 29½ yards,
216: 58: 3 ditto ditto, 34 yards,
217: 59: 2 ditto ditto, 32½ yards,
218: 65: 2 pieces Cassimere. 56½ yards,
219: 85: 10 pieces Drill. 420 yards,
220: 104: 3 pieces Cloth. 47 yards,
221: 105: 3 pieces ditto, 40½ yards,
222: 3: 72 Stocks,
223: 15: 31 Worked Collars,
224: 53: 72 pairs Elastic Suspenders,
225: 50: 5 pieces Vesting, 175½ yards,
126: 60: 3 pieces Bombazine, 122⅝ yards,
227: 197: 2 boxes Ribbon. 24 pieces,
228: 196: 2 ditto ditto, 24 pieces,
229: 245: 4 pieces Bombazine. 139⅝ yards,
230: 256: 5 boxes Ribbon. 180 pieces,
231: 257: 3 boxes ditto, 135 pieces,
232: 258: 5 boxes Belt Ribbon, 60 pieces,
233: 560: 5 boxes ditto ditto, 90 pieces,
234: 266: 6 boxes colored Taffeta. 45 pieces,
235: 274: 3 boxes ditto ditto, 96 pieces,
236: 045: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
237: 346: 72 ditto ditto ditto,
238: 88: 661½ yards Osnaburg, Cotton,
239: 89: 658½ yards Cotton Osnaburg,
240: 90: 658 yards ditto ditto,
241: 127: 666¼ yards ditto ditto,
242: 128: 665½ yards ditto ditto,
243: 129: 671½ yards ditto ditto,
244: 30: 2056½ yards Prints,
245: 600: 598½ yards colored Twills,
246: 133: 9: 18 pieces Ginghams, 821 yards,
247: 153: 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1333½ yards,
248: 6 gr gr Suspender Buttons,
249: 142: 46: 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
250: 1 piece Velvet Vesting, 16½ yards,
251: 5 pieces Inserting. 117 yards,
252: 20 pieces Edging, 70 yards,
253: 31 Silk Cravats,
254: 1 piece Gros-de-Nap, 45½ yards,
255: 12 Bonnets,
256: 16 lbs Sewing Silk,
257: 2 bales, 437 & 438: 602 yards Shirting,
258: 1 case, 1805: 1067 yards bleached Shirting,
259: 1 case, 304: 30 dozen Handkerchiefs,
260: 1 case, 306: 30 dozen ditto,
261: 307: 1 case, 30 dozen ditto,
262: 2 cases, 334: 335: 336: 96 doz Handkerchiefs,
263: 2 bales, 435 & 436: 616 yds Br Sheeting,
264: 2 bales, 88 & 89: 1587½ yds do ditto,
265: 77: 3 cases, 72 pieces, Ribbon,
266: 87: 23: 72 pieces ditto,
267: 91: 27: 24 dozen Suspenders,
268: 98: 38: 10 pieces Crape Lisc. 400¾ yards,
269: 109: 49: 5 pieces blk Pekin Silk. 344½ yards,
270: 114: 53: 5 pieces Sail Duck, 331⅜ yards,
271: 622: 633 yards Shirting,
272: 583: 645½ yds ditto,
273: 4 cases Palm Hats, 80 dozen,
274: 2 do ditto ditto, 40 dozen,
275: 1 do ditto ditto, 20 dozen,
276: 100 reams Wrapping Paper,
277: 1 bale Twine, 23½ lbs,
278: 3 reams Paper,
279: 1 ditto ditto,
280: 1949: 1 piece Cloth, 11¼ yards,
281: 9838: 1 ditto ditto, 14½ yards,
282: 2037: 1 ditto ditto, 15½ yards,
283: 26.075: 1 do ditto, 20 yards,
284: 62.289: 1 do ditto, 16¾ yards,
285: 62.367: 1 do ditto, 13½ yards,
286: 62 243: 1 do ditto, 17 yards,
287: 62,343: 1 do ditto, 15½ yards,
288: 62,322: 1 do ditto, 25½ yards,
289: 16 006: 1 piece Cassimere, 25½ yards,
290: 4209: 1 ditto ditto, 18½ yards,
291: 13: 10 dozen Silk Gloves, white,
292: 17: 10 dozen do ditto, black,
293: 20 pieces black and white Prints, 336 yards,
294: 4 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 125 1-2 yards,
295: 1 piece Blue Cloth, 23½ yards,
296: 30 doz doz Braces,
297: 15 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
298: 17 dress Handkerchiefs,
299: 2 dozen fancy Handkerchiefs,
300: 6 pieces Coat Binding,
310: 5½ dozen Silk Cravats,
302: 11 1-2 yards figured Satin,
303: 28: 15 dozen Cotton Hose, fancy,
304: 29: 15 ditto ditto ditto, ditto,
305: 46: 100 dozen Suspenders,
306: 49: 3 pieces Sheeting Linen, 219 1-2 yards,
307: 57: 65 Parasols,
308: 64: 50 Shawls,
309: 64: 50 ditto,
310: 121: 25 pieces Printed Lawn, 1000 yards,
311: 177: 7 pieces black Velvet, 220 1-2 yards,
312: 324: 44 pieces Handkerchief. 1473 yards,
313: 337: 15: 31 pieces Shirting. 916 yards,
314: 353: 36 pieces Ginghams, 1496 yards,
315: 10 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
316: 1 piece Silk, 25¼ yards,
317: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
318: 100 pair Women's Slippers,
319: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
320: 2 cases, 200 pair, Slippers,
321: 202 1-2 lbs Axes,
322: 877: 15 dozen Palm Hats,
323: 5: 60 dozen ditto ditto,
324: 3723: 1047 yards Bleached Shirting,
325: 2 cases, 60 Bonnets,
326: 2 cases, 24 pair, Calf Boots,
327: 1 case, 12 pair, ditto ditto,
328: 305 & 306: 37 ps Ken. Jeans, 1296 1-2 yards,
329: 323: 14 pieces Sattinet, 356 1-2 yards,
330: 324: 32 pieces Ginghams, 1600 yards,
331: 18: 120 pair Slippers,
332: 18: 50 pair Buskin Shoes,
333: 18: 75 pair Slippers,
334: 19: 20: 21: 180 pair Brogans,
335: 22: 60 pair Pumps,
336: 1: 40 pair Slippers,
337: 1: 40 pair Buskins,
338: 5 & 6: 110 pair Brogans,
339: 7: 60 pair Pumps,
340: 3: 12 pair Boots,
341: 4: 12 pair ditto,
342: 2: 12 pair ditto,
343: 11 & 12: 2 dozen Hats, 24,
344: 1 to 10: 10 cases, 120 Coney Hats,
345: 13: 14: 15: 3 cases, 36 Russia Hats,
346: 16 & 17: 2 cases, 24 ditto ditto,
347: 1367: 1331: 1305: 3 cases, 36 B B blk Hats,
348: 36, G H: 1 case. 5 dozen. Wool Hats,
349: 1333: 1335: 26: 27: 28: 1314: 6 cases, 72 Hats
350: 137: 139: 141: 142: 143: 144: 6 ca, 72 D'b Hats
351: 269: 270: 93: 3 cases, 36 D'b Hats,
352: 217: 218: 3 cases, 24 Moleskin Taper Hats,
353: 39: 37: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Bell ditto,
354: 153: 154: 2 cases, 24 blk Russia Bell ditto,
355: 241: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
356: 25 cases ditto ditto,
357: 36: G H: 1 case. 5 dozen. Wool Hats,
358: 23: 24: 25: 389: 1334: 1313: 6 ca, 72 Coney do
359: 132: 162: 146: 135: 145: 138: 6 ca, 72 D'b do,
360: 20: 94: 113: 178: 4 cases, 42 D'b Russia Hats,
361: 1265: 1268: 2 cases, 24 fashionable Hats,
362: 81: 1 case, 12 B B D'b Russia Hats,
363: 219: 220: 2 cases, 24 Silk Hats,
364: 32: 192: 2 cases, 24 Bell Moleskin Hats,
365: 160: 150: 2 cases, 24 B B blk Russia Hats,
366: 89: 1 case, 12 D'b Russia Hats,
367: 240: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
368: 20 cases ditto ditto,
369: 8 cases ditto ditto,
370: 5 pieces, 80 yards, Diaper,
371: 38 gr Buttons,
372: 1 gr ditto,
373: 5 gr ditto,
374: 1 gr ditto,
375. 1 M Needles,
376: 61: 2 pieces Carpeting, 228¾ yards,
377: 81: 2 pieces ditto, 208 yards,
378: 87: 2 pieces ditto, 210 yards,
379: 90: 2 pieces ditto, 220½ yards,
380: 94: 2 pieces ditto, 204 yards,
381: 93: 2 pieces ditto, 211 yards,
382: 100: 2 ps cotton do, 206 1-2 yards,
383: 103: 5 ps Linen do, 431 yards,
384: 113: 114: 5 ps Cotton Carpeting. 523 1-2 yds,
385: 111: 112: 8 ps ditto ditto, 647¼ yards,
386: 126: 13: 30 ps 6-4 Canton Matting, 1200 yds,
387: 40 to 30: 69 kegs Nails, 100 to E,
388: 1 keg ditto, " "
389: 1 keg ditto, " "
390: 1 bale, 20 pieces, Russia Sheeting, &c. &c. &c.

April 1, 1843. 48-2m

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen,) Fine Old Madeira Wine, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27. 1842. 34-tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 3, 1843. 45tf

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors: WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26. 1842. 21tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives,
Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1843.

Henry Avera and wife et. al. *vs.* Real Estate of Moses Avera, dec'd.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Avera and William Avera, next of kin and heirs at law of Moses Avera, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said John and William to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at a Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of Petitioners' should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, 1843, and 67th year of American Independence.

[47] JOHN MAC LAURIN.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of CANDLES, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10. 1842. 23tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
250 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaloon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich black and colored Silks,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 15. 1843. 46tf

NOTICE.

ACCORDING to the provisions of the last Will and Testament of Robert Powell, deceased, the Subscriber will sell, at his residence in Richmond county, on the 1st day of May next, 4 or 5 likely NEGROES, on a credit until the 1st day of January next. Also, will be hired, 4 or 5 others, for the balance of this year. Particulars will be made known on that day.

P. M. POWELL, Surviving Executor.

Richmond County, April 6. 1843. 49-3w

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 1841. 47tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 1, 1843.

FRESH

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a large and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Drap-de-tes. Merino Cassimeres, Crape Camlets, Gambroons. Bombazines, plain and fig'd black, blue black and colored Silks, white, Pink and blue Satins, Florences, plain and fig'd Challys, Silk Velvets, Tabby ditto, Satin, Valencia and other Vestings, Irish Linens. Lawns and Diapers, plain and hem-stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Book and Plaid ditto, 50 pieces Printed Lawns and Muslins, 55 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 72 ps. Pennsylvania, York and other Jeans, 50 ps. Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, white and fancy ditto, 200 pieces Bleached Shirtings, 700 ps. Prints, 103 ps. Georgia Nankins, 30 ps. Tickings, 30 ps. Apron Checks, 600 dozen Combs, assorted, 800 gross Buttons, various qualities, 3 cases Clarks & Taylor's Spool Cotton, low priced ditto, 32 doz. fancy Silk Shawls, 51 ps. plain and twilled Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, 150 dozen Cotton ditto, 15 dozen Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, 156 lbs. Patent Thread, 14 lbs. black Sewing Silk, fine and common Brown Shirtings, Lowell Osnaburgs, Suffolk and Nashua Drillings, Thread Laces and Edgings, Cotton and Jimp ditto, black Lace Veils, Silk and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves, Paddings and Canvass, colored Cambrics, 12-4 Linen Sheetings, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, black Italian Cravats, handsome wrought Collars, Cotton Cards, Knives and Forks.

—ALSO—

50 cases fine and low priced Fur and Silk Hats, 15 dozen Florence, Straw and Cypress Bonnets, 151 dozen Palm Hats, 2000 pair Shoes, with a great many articles not named.

As the above Goods were bought principally at the New York Auction and Package Sales, and entirely for Cash, they can be sold at reduced prices for *Cash* or *good Notes* at Bank.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1843. 47-3w

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47tf

IMPORTED

FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Marmion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Noisette, by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyaena by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c., see hand bills.

MALCOLM McCOLEMAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 17. 1843. 42tf

TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Hull's Utero Abdominal Supporter.

THIS new Instrument, for the radical cure of Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, by external application, superseding the use of the objectionable Pessary, is confidently recommended to the afflicted as the means of perfect restoration to health, it never having failed of perfecting a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances.

The Supporter has attained a very high character in Europe as well as in this country. It is adopted to the entire disuse of Pessaries, and all other painful surgical expedients, in the Lying-in Hospitals of London and Paris, and is universally recommended in Europe by medical men of the highest rank. In this country it is sustained by the leading members of the faculties of Colleges and Hospitals, and by all the eminent private practitioners.

Rooms have been furnished exclusively for Ladies, at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a lady is in constant attendance to apply Trusses and Supporters to female patients.

The above Instruments are for sale by
JAMES MARTINE,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Pamphlets describing its uses and application, can be had as above.

February 4. 1843.

HULL'S TRUSSES.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED PERSONS.

PERSONS afflicted with Ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application to the Office, No. 4 Vesey street, New York, or to either of the Agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.

Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated Trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, exclusively for Ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

A constant supply of Hull's genuine Trusses will be kept by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

February 4. 1843. 40-13w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

Duncan Brown and Neill B. Brown, *vs.* John Brown, Gennet O. Kelly, Harriet O. Kelly, & John McDougald and Flora his wife.

Petition for the division of the Slaves belonging to the Estate of Malcom Brown, deceased, among his Heirs.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants reside out of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, and make defence to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and be heard accordingly.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

Issued the 15th day of March, 1843.

46] S'DH. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31. 1843. 39tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(SUCCESS